

## THE HAWAIIAN STAR

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Ltd.

FRANK L. MOOGS, Manager.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901.

## THE SAILOR.

A recent decision in regard to sailor's wages rendered by a United States court in Delaware was thought of sufficient importance by the Treasury department to be published in full in Treasury Decisions for the information and guidance of United States shipping commissioners, and consuls in all parts of the world. The gist of the decision was that the statute prohibiting the payment of wages to sailors in advance of their being earned, meant just what it said and could not be legally evaded by subterfuge.

This case is only one of many with which the admiralty courts of the United States have had to deal of late years. In truth the whole law in relation to sailors and their employment is receiving consideration in the courts as it never has before. This is not to be wondered at. The whole theory of these particular laws, as Mr. Justice Harlan said in the Arago case a few years ago dates from ancient times, with some additional impositions on the sailor imposed during the middle ages. The law on most subjects has been remodelled and liberalized from time to time with the advance of enlightenment and liberal ideas. That the law relating to sailors should be the last to feel the effects of this advance is not surprising, because sailors are in the least available position of any class to bring their matters to public attention. The sailors' unions have of late years brought forward one or another point in the law for discussion and legislation as particular conditions seemed to make such points appeal particularly to them. In fact the very law adjudicated on by the Delaware court was secured through the efforts of the sailors' unions and was designed to prevent "advances" to sailors, a thing ostensibly for the benefit of the sailor, but working out in experience, according to the unions in a system which enslaved the sailor, primarily to the sailors' boarding house keeper and secondarily to the ship owners. Sailors are the only people in America who can sign themselves to involuntary servitude enforceable by imprisonment in American jails. Much has been said and written about the contract labor of these islands. It has been spoken of as Un-American. But the contracts and the penal enforcement of them were almost identical in terms and method with the United States laws regarding the contracts of seamen. Yet these laws were declared not unconstitutional by the Supreme court in the Arago case though in that case Mr. Justice Harlan filed a vigorous dissenting opinion in which he declared that the laws enforced an involuntary servitude incompatible with the thirteenth amendment.

There seems little doubt that the whole subject of sailors contracts and service will come more and more prominently and conspicuously before the courts and congress and that they will in time be entirely remodeled, emancipated from the archaic principles under which they grew up, and conformed to changed modern conditions. This is to be expected not only in the light of the present agitation in regard to them, but because the laws in regard to other classes of employes have been thus remodeled and changed.

Henry George, who in his early life was a sailor before the mast, and whose opinion on this subject should have weight independent of what views are entertained respecting his general views on economic subjects, maintained that the degradation of the sailor was due to the laws made ostensibly to protect him from himself and from others. He held that the whole body of law relating to sailors should be swept from the statute book and the precedents of courts, and that the sailor in his employment should stand on exactly the same plane as every other employe in his employment. He insisted that if this were done the whole problem of the sailor and his treatment would be solved. He maintained that under such conditions intelligent and trustworthy men would seek the sea as a career and as a means of livelihood as readily as they do any other sphere of labor where the remuneration is similar.

War between Germany and Great Britain is about as remote a contingency as could well be imagined. There is everything in a common bond of blood, commerce, religion and intermarriage of the reigning houses to guarantee against it. Besides sovereigns are neither as anxious to make war as they formerly were, nor is it as easy for them to do so as it was.

It is the Bishop Museum, and not the Bishop estate which is having the Waipio Gulch and its water sources explored.

A cool and philosophic review of the steel strike is thus given in brief compass in the last issue of Bradstreet's. "While at first sight the strike of steel workers, which definitely ended this week, had in it elements which portended much damage and dislocation to business, it may be said now that it has ended, as most of such struggles have done, in the defeat of the employes, that very little effect

upon the general business of the country was exercised thereby. If the questions of right and justice involved are entirely eliminated, and considering the matter only from the standpoint of a conflict between opposing forces, the men, as was pointed out early in the trouble, could not reasonably have expected to win. Although the delightful fiction of responsibility resting with the constituent companies was quite well preserved, the men were confronted for the first time in their experience with a solidly organized opposition possessing a power of localizing the disturbance and of attacking in detail which has been enjoyed by no other similar concern or organization of concerns. That the corporation did not choose to really force the fight, but was content to let the strike fail of its own weight, is no disparagement of the strength possessed by the employing interest. That the men's organization had no real financial strength, and that the aid of other labor bodies could not be secured, was no fault of the corporation against which their efforts were directed, while the failure of the men to make the strike a general one east and west was merely another example of insufficient cause for striking and of bad leadership leading to worse results."

The Chinese question is a veritable Chinese puzzle. The more it is attempted to solve it, the more entangled it seems to become. The interview published on another page throws a new element into the problem. The southern viceroys, it would seem, those who have taken little or no part in the Boxer and foreign troubles of the past year, are actively engaged in military preparations. These preparations seem to be carried on with judgment and good sense. What they portend, it is impossible to say. They are a puzzle in themselves. They seem to furnish additional proof however that the Chinese question is not settled.

If it shall prove that there is red and reel fishing in these islands, another fascinating sport has been added to the list of those already open to men to whom the open air and nature have attractions. Angling of all sorts is the one that has embedded itself most thoroughly in literature. Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler" is not the only gem of literature to which the sport has given rise. Some of the choicest portions of the Gospels, considered from a purely literary standpoint, owe their beauty to their origin among fishermen and fishermen's surroundings. Some years ago a little volume appeared entitled "Fishin' Jimmie" which wrought out the gospel passages relating to fishing in a beautiful story well worth reading.

The unwisdom of trying to fetter commerce and exchange, by laws designed to prevent speculation is thus succinctly set out by actual example in the current number of Bradstreet's.

The extent to which the Boerse laws of Germany have injured the financial and economic situation of the empire has been generally recognized in financial and commercial circles, both in and outside of the country. Under the guise of regulating the dealings in the commercial and financial markets and checking speculative tendencies likely to be subversive of German productive interests, these statutes have curtailed the business of the German exchanges and forced German capital to transfer its transactions to other markets where no such unwise restrictions exist. It is, however, to be noted that the feeling that the Boerse laws are unsuccessful and actually detrimental to the best interests of the country has been growing until it would seem that the demand for their repeal or modification has become too strong to be resisted.

The tendency seems now to have fully developed itself to seek the higher altitudes for residences. If one takes the trouble to go up on the foothills and mountains back of the city especially on a hot day, one wonders that the tendency was not earlier developed. The change in the air which can be felt at even no higher elevation than 100 feet above sea level is readily perceptible. This change is invigorating in a greater degree than would be supposed merely from the change in temperature, though the thermometer goes down with the increase in altitude. But there is a freshness in the air that is bracing. Truly in Honolulu it is from the hills whence cometh our strength.

But it is perfectly natural that in the past population should have spread itself along the level lands between the beach and the foot of the hills. Two requisites are necessary to modern cities, water and transportation. In the past these two requisites were only attainable on these level lands. It is not practicable for animal propelled street cars to climb any considerable elevations, and there is even a limit to the practicability of private vehicles where much elevation has to be attained daily and regularly.

Modern engineering and electrical development are overcoming the matter of transit up elevations. And so Honolulu is reaching the stage when its life giving hills and beautiful valleys may be utilized for residence purposes and they are being so utilized. There is a distinct movement towards the hills for residences.

The filling of an inventory of an estate valued at only ten dollars points again the moral so often drawn that naked we came into the world and naked we leave it.

1/4

Will buy a box of good SOAP; highly scented and guaranteed to be fully equal to any more expensive article.

TRY it and be convinced.

White  
Clover  
Soap

25c. per Box

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.  
Fort Street

## 2 Specials

For One Week,  
Ending,  
October 15,

ONE FOR EACH DEPARTMENT

1. Fancy Flower Pots all sizes. See display in our small window.  
2. Enameled Sauce Pans, all sizes. See our large window.

The S. S. "Californian" is due any moment, with a large shipment of our celebrated Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50 and upwards, made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney, as they use less ice than any refrigerators made.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.,  
LIMITED

DEALERS IN

Crockery,  
Glass and  
House  
Furnishing  
Utensils

Nos. 53, 55 and 57, King Street

Store open from 7:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

## The Lace House



New line of tailor made  
Suits.

Ladies' Skirts in cloth  
and Silk.

Walking Skirts, also

PIQUE  
SKIRTS

All New Patterns.

M. BRASCH & CO.

PHONE 157.

THE  
PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LTD.

HAVE RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS  
TO THEIR STOCK OF GOODS IN ALL LINES

Garden hose in all qualities, at prices never before quoted in Honolulu.

Lamps in new designs.

A carload of Agate and Tinware, purchased before the recent heavy advance in prices by the manufacturers.

Japanese Trays at prices which can never be duplicated.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, and a general stock of merchandise too numerous to specify.

BEAVER LUNCH ROOM,  
Fort Street. Opposite Wilder & Co.  
H. J. NOLTE, Prop'r.

First-class Lunches served with tea, coffee, soda water, ginger ale, milk. Smokers Requisites a Specialty.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS  
(COMPANY, LTD.)  
Esplanade, cor. Allen and Fort Sts.  
Manufacturers of Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Root Beer, Cream Soda, Strawberry, etc., etc.

Great Shoe Sale Now On  
CORNER SHOE STORE

Bargains in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes  
Every pair marked down.

## Strong &amp; Garfield's Shoes for Men

In all Shapes and Styles,  
In any Size, were \$6.50

Sale Price, \$4.75

Bargains in Children's Shoes from 95c.  
Boys' and Youths' Shoes worth \$2.00 now \$1.20.  
LADIES' SHOES, the whole stock marked down to clearing prices.  
100 pairs, odds and ends were \$4.00 now 95c.

For Bargains in Shoes,  
You Can't Do Better

THE CORNER SHOE STORE

L. B. KERR & CO., LTD.

Corner Fort and Hotel Streets